

HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES

Desperate Fight With the Boers South of Bothaville.

General Roberts Has Three Officers Killed and Seven Wounded, With Numerous Other Casualties—Many of the Burglers Slain, Captured, or Injured—The Federalists Routed—Steyn and De Wet Present at the Victorious Army—Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery Engaged at Rather Close Quarters.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—There has been desperate fighting between the British and the Boers in the vicinity of Bothaville. Both sides suffered severely. The burghers were defeated and retreated in the greatest haste, but not until they had killed three prominent British officers, wounded seven others, and inflicted other damage on General Roberts' troops.

The British Commander-in-Chief reports that both Steyn and De Wet were with the Boers at the time of the engagement. The British failed to trap the burgher army, because it broke into small detachments during the retreat and was thus enabled to elude the English.

General Roberts' despatch to the War Office concerning the battle, which is dated Johannesburg, November 8, follows: "Colonel Le Gallais surprised the Boers on the night of November 5, three miles south of Bothaville, and was heavily engaged for five hours. The enemy's strength was 1,600. Charles Knox followed with Delisle's mounted infantry and completely defeated the enemy.

"We captured one twelve-pounder taken at Sannas Post, one fifteen-pounder taken at Colenso, four Krupp guns, one Pompan, and one Maxim, with all the ammunition and wagons. We took 100 prisoners and 25 dead and 20 wounded Boers were found on the field.

"Steyn and De Wet were with the force, and left in great haste. We pursued the enemy for some miles to the southeast, when they broke up into small parties.

"Our casualties were Colonel Le Gallais, Captain Enghelbath, Lieutenant Williams, and eight men killed and seven officers and twenty-six men wounded. I deeply regret the loss of these three officers, all of whom were most promising. Le Gallais' loss is a very serious one, as he was a most gallant and capable cavalry leader.

"The fighting was mostly at close quarters. U Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery being in action at a distance of 400 yards.

"Among the wounded prisoners in Devilsburg, who was Steyn's secretary, and among the dead on the field was a burgher doctor with a Red Cross on his arm and a rifle in his hand, wearing a half-empty bandolier.

MAYOR VAN WYCK'S ANSWER.

All Charges Denied, and His Ice Company Interests Explained.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Mayor Van Wyck's answer to the charges filed against him with Governor Roosevelt, in July last, were made public today. The answer was filed near the end of September, three extensions of time having been granted to him. The answer contains a denial to every particular charge and concludes with a denial in general.

The charges brought against the mayor were that he had accepted \$500,000 worth of stock of the American Ice Company, paying in part by a note of \$50,000 and two of \$75,000 each and in so doing had violated his oath of office; that while holding stock virtually given him, he had, as mayor, permitted dock privilege grants to the ice company; that the dock privilege permitted debauched competitors and that, because of the privileges enjoyed by the company from the city he sanctioned the increase in the price of ice, all of which, it was charged, violated the charter in which city officers are forbidden to hold stock in a corporation whose interests his official capacity requires him to protect.

Mayor Van Wyck's answer is dated September 27 last. He begins by saying that he had owned \$45,000 of stock of the American Ice Company, which he bought in May, 1898, for \$100,000, and that he had sold it for \$250,000 in cash and \$200,000 in promissory notes. The mayor says that he began to sell out in May, when his attention was directed to contracts which the American Ice Company had sold to the city and that it owned stock in the Consolidated Ice Company, which had dock leases. By June 28, the mayor says, he had unloaded and was rid of all his ice stock, which cost him \$250,000 and sold for \$251,219.25.

"For all I stock bought by me," the mayor says, "I paid the fair market value. I did not receive any of it as a gift or upon a nominal consideration."

As to the charge that he has been unlawfully interested in city contracts, the mayor enters an emphatic denial. He declares that, as already pointed out, he sold his stock in the American Ice Company at the same time that he had the right to continue to hold the stock without violating the law. The charter under which the charge was brought does not apply, he declares, because "any indirect interest in the company was acquired by me," it was developed upon me by law, and it was not knowingly acquired.

"When I bought my stock in the American Ice Company it had no contract with the city of New York, and none was in contemplation, to my knowledge or information, for several months after I bought my stock. The contracts were made without my knowledge and without any violation on my part."

He goes on to say that the accepted contract of the stock, has, for fifty years, been a minority stockholder in a corporation having city contracts does not hold a stock which is not in the hands of Mayor Strong, the answer says, that stock in corporations having interest in city contracts, and so did W. R. Grace when he was mayor. Mayor McGraw, of Syracuse, is named in the same category.

NOT TO BE RECALLED.

Present American Generals Will Remain in the Philippines.

A New York paper this morning published a story to the effect that General MacArthur would be relieved from duty in the Philippines. The newspaper asserted that he was desirous of returning to America after his service against the insurgents. Completed this was the declaration that Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates and Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant would be recalled. It was asserted that General Chaffee would be sent to Manila.

Adjutant General Corbin today declared that there is no intention whatever to recall General MacArthur.

The others are six of the other two officers who were named. It is deemed not unlikely that they will return if the 25,000 volunteers are brought home next spring. On the other hand, it is not probable that any of the volunteers will be returned. An active campaign against the insurgents is promised, and all the available men will be required for that purpose. Congress in March will be urged to pass an Army Reorganization bill at once, providing for about 25,000 volunteers. Those who are now in the Philippines will be held to the last moment, in the hope that many will re-enlist under the terms of the new military act.

CONFLAGRATION IN BILOXI.

Mississippi Town Almost Destroyed by the Flames.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The city of Biloxi, Miss., was almost destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about \$1,000,000. The fire is still raging.

GALE ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Shipping Badly Damaged by the Heaviest Storm of the Year.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The Northwest gale which broke over the lakes Wednesday night proved to be the heaviest storm of the year. On Lake Superior four consortships were wrecked, and on the other lakes the Abysmalia, with a cargo of wheat from Duluth, had a narrow escape from going ashore on the rocks of Keweenaw Peninsula. The others are six of the other two officers who were named. It is deemed not unlikely that they will return if the 25,000 volunteers are brought home next spring. On the other hand, it is not probable that any of the volunteers will be returned. An active campaign against the insurgents is promised, and all the available men will be required for that purpose. Congress in March will be urged to pass an Army Reorganization bill at once, providing for about 25,000 volunteers. Those who are now in the Philippines will be held to the last moment, in the hope that many will re-enlist under the terms of the new military act.

WON THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

J. D. Wardell's Fabulist Outraces Seventeen Competitors.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—The race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup of 1,200 sovereigns, one mile and three furlongs, was run at Liverpool today and was won by J. D. Wardell's Fabulist. Lord Farquhar's Japonica was second, and A. F. Basset's Good Luck third.

Eighteen horses ran. The betting was 100 to 9 against Fabulist, 10 to 1 against Japonica, and 5 to 1 against Good Luck.

Cold Weather in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 9.—For the first time this season the thermometer went down to 20 degrees this morning.

Weather strips of lardwood, with felt or rubber gaskets only 1 cent per foot, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

THE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY

Gubernatorial Contest to Be Carried to the Courts.

Beckham Elected by a Plurality of 2,325 on the Face of the Returns, But the Republican National Committee Wires Chairman Combs to Continue the Battle for Both McKinley and Yerkes—Hanna's Officials Make Charges Against the Democrats—Mandamus Proceedings Instituted All Over the State to Force Counting Rejected Ballots.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—The Kentucky election will again be fought out in the courts and, if the case does not reach the Court of Appeals before January, the Republicans say they may win as they will have a majority of judges in that court after January 7.

One of the faces of the returns today, Governor Beckham has a plurality of 2,325. The official count will be made in every county in the State today and in each county will be literally fought.

At Republican headquarters it was claimed that with the ballots counted for him, he should be counted. The Republicans would have a safe majority on the face of the returns. Chairman Combs said: "While we have not the figures thoroughly compiled, yet we are certain that Mr. Yerkes carried Kentucky by a small though safe majority. By this I mean when the courts force the Goebelites to count rejected ballots."

"The system this year," he declared, "is on petit larceny lines, while last year, it seems, grand larceny was preferred. Their petit larceny system, however, seems to be the more effective of the two. They have cut out a few votes in many precincts, thus avoiding outraging public sentiment to any great degree in any part of the State. On the other hand, last year, when both precincts and counties were thrown out wholly, everyone knows the indignation it created among the honest people of the State."

"The result is very close. I think that it will probably require the official count to determine how the State goes. I am informed that over 2,000 ballots were not counted by Goebel election officers through out the State on account of trivial technicalities.

"We have discovered that not only have systematic frauds been practiced all over the State, but in some counties there was wholesale exclusion of voters from the polls. In Fayette county, for instance, in two precincts, 500 voters were kept from voting. In Breathitt 600 persons were kept from voting. Challenges and inspectors were also excluded from the booths."

In numbers of counties the returns were padded by the Democrats, notably in Franklin and Owen counties. The details of the different outrages are not obtainable yet."

Mandamus proceedings are being instituted all over the State today to force the county boards to count rejected ballots. The gubernatorial contest will wind up in the courts.

The Republican National Committee has wired Chairman Combs to fight it out and to contest both the vote for McKinley and Yerkes.

Today the Republicans claim five Congressmen: Moss, Third district; Irwin, Fifth district; Pugh, Ninth district; Hopkins, Tenth district, and Boering, Eleventh district.

THE ILLINOIS PLURALITY.

Mr. McKinley Carries the State by 95,098 Votes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Full returns received from all counties in the State show that McKinley and Roosevelt carried Illinois last Tuesday by a plurality 95,098.

Richard Yates, for Governor, ran 22,579 votes behind the Republican national ticket. His plurality over Aischuler was 62,114.

RETURNS FROM INDIANA.

An Estimated McKinley Plurality of 29,919.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.—Official returns from thirty counties and conservative estimates on the others make McKinley's plurality in Indiana 29,919.

The tendency of the official figures is to increase this estimate.

IN CHARGE OF PERRY HEATH.

Permanent Republican Headquarters to Be Maintained in This City.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Perry Heath says he is not going back to resume his position as First Assistant Postmaster General, which he resigned to become Secretary of the Republican National Committee. He will have to give most of his time to party work.

The Republican National Committee proposes to establish permanent headquarters at Washington and put Secretary Heath in charge. He said that the main object is to keep in closer touch with the organization in every State and maintain a closer working after the party's interest everywhere.

Secretary Heath will close the Auditorium Annex quarters tomorrow and leave for Washington. The records are now on the way there.

PORTO RICO'S ELECTION.

Governor Allen Telegraphs That It Was Quiet and Orderly.

A despatch from Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, has been received at the State Department. It announces that the election passed off quietly and with order. Degetan, Republican, was elected Commissioner. Every member of the Legislature who was elected a Republican. The Legislature will meet on December 30. In all only 58,000 votes were cast, and practically all of them were Republicans.

The Federalists, who represent the better classes in the island, were much incensed at the fraud which they claim was practiced against them at registration by the Republicans. In consequence they refused to vote. Much feeling has been engendered between the two opposing parties.

Trains for Marlboro Races.

Leave District Line Station, Chesapeake Beach, 12:30 p. m. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Only 40 cents round trip.

Rockford & Washington Steamboat Co. Delightful trips daily at 9:30 a. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and the South. For schedule see page 7.

New flooring, fine No. 2, only \$1.75 per 100 sq. ft., by Frank Libbey & Co.

PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY.

Chairman Richardson Says Renegades Will Not Determine Politics.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Representative James D. Richardson has made the following statement of his views on the scheme of Democratic reorganization: "A political postmortem is usually profitless. In this instance there is no advantage in discussing the presumptive reasons for a falling of here and there, and why this State was not Republican and some other State did not go Democratic. The Democracy is strong and true. Its principles are unchanged and unchangeable. No temporary defeat can obscure its brilliant record. The genius of Jefferson created it. His spirit animates it. It cannot die. Today it is as strong as in any days of its greatest triumph and its advocacy purpose to go ahead as unflinchingly as they have gone in the past."

"It is not to be as creditable as its past. It cannot change with every shifting wind and tide. The present organization has done efficient and faithful work. It has been true to the spirit of commercialism. It has performed its duty in a way that, in my judgment, has won for it the respect and admiration of the people. The present organization will continue to control, as it very properly should."

"As to this scheme of reorganization, I can say that the party wants all the support it can get. Every man who believes in Democratic principles is welcomed into the fold. But the Democratic party can make no surrender of principle for expediency's sake. It can make no surrender to the corrupt aims of the moment. When it does that it ceases to be Democratic, and if it veers to catch every favoring breeze it will soon be as far from its original moorings as the Republican party from its. Seven million voters revere the doctrine of Jefferson and advocate his principles. These men will not abandon their belief to please a minority of their party. The majority is in a Republic and in our party. The majority will continue to rule."

"No one can say on what issues the next battle will be fought. The principles of our party are unchangeable and are created by conditions. The Republican party has been invested with a solemn trust. It will be held to the strictest accountability. It has the President, and both branches of Congress. It will make the laws and execute them. Upon its wisdom and upon the economic conditions that develop will the issues of the next battle depend."

"The next Democratic convention will consider all pending issues and subjects and frame a platform. It will be a Democratic party from this time on, and all Democrats will stand upon it. Those who do not wish to do so can stand on the Republican platform. Undoubtedly the men who created the Democratic party, but who have been Republicans during the last two national campaigns, will not be permitted to define the issues and shape policies for the Democratic party. I believe the present organization is the only one that exists in every hamlet, town, and city in the nation. It is honest. It will go right ahead just as it has done during the last four years."

"Mr. Bryan is undoubtedly at present the natural leader of the people. He has an immense following, to whom his sincerity, honesty, and patriotism are an inspiration."

REUNION OF PARTY ELEMENTS.

Josiah Quincy's Views of What Reorganization Scheme Include.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Hon. Josiah Quincy briefly expressed his views on the Democratic reorganization scheme as follows: "The first step to reconstruction is a full recognition of the fact that the silver issue is absolutely dead and buried. The second seems to me to be a willingness to re-instate in full affiliation all the members of the party who were expelled in 1898, and are now willing to accept a program of genuine and reasonable Democracy. We should adopt a policy neither more radical nor more conservative—one of progress, but of safety."

"Personally, I still sympathize fully with Bryan's position on the Philippines, but I think it is still ample basis for an issue with the Republican party even without absolute withdrawal from the island."

"Bryan's political record of remarkable qualities, but there seems no appeal from the verdict twice pronounced by the people. I think that the general program of the party should be a program more conservative in its character and more capable of appealing to the country in good times. With good management and a spirit of reasonable concession an alliance, I believe, will be formed and that we can elect a President four years from now."

VIEW OF MR. CLEVELAND.

Hopes That Something Will Be Done for the Democracy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Former President Grover Cleveland's closest friends are foremost in the reorganization movement. Mr. Cleveland himself favors it. At his home, in Princeton, N. J., yesterday, Mr. Cleveland, in response to an enquiry as to his connection with the movement, said:

"I am very busy today. I know nothing of any plan that has been set on foot for the betterment of the Democratic party, though I hope something will be done in the future. I am not prepared to make any statement now."

HANNA REACHES NEW YORK.

To Wind Up the Affairs of His Campaign Committee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Senator Mark Hanna reached this city today from Cleveland. He is here to wind up the campaign affairs of the Republican National Committee.

The Senator is scheduled to meet his fellow-committeemen, Messrs. Mahony, Gibbs, Bliss, Scott, and Richardson, this afternoon. After an hour or so of greetings, and a discussion of the Republican victory, Mr. Hanna will settle down to work, and remain here until he has a clean slate. After that he will return to Cleveland.

CELEBRATED RETURN DAY.

Thousands of Delawareans Gather to Hear Election Reports.

GEORGETOWN, Del., Nov. 9.—Yesterday was return day in Sussex, an old and time honored occasion dating back to the beginning of the century. Folks, white and black, Democrats and Republicans, gathered here at the county seat to learn about the election. The Democrats filed two contests and the Republicans two, but it is not expected they will make any change in the figures on the Legislature. The contests are to straighten out some points on the county ticket.

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TRAITORS TO THE REAR.



ROOT'S CUBAN MISSION

The Secretary to Leave for Havana This Afternoon.

His Trip Alleged to Be for His Health, But Believed to Have Some Connection With Insular Politics.

Two Weeks to Be Spent in the Principal Cities of the Island.

Secretary Root will leave at 4 o'clock this afternoon for a fortnight's trip through Southern Cuba. He will sail by one of the Ward liners from New York tomorrow. His decision to make the journey at this time comes as a surprise. It is also an object of much mysterious speculation. The trip, so the announcement is made, is solely for the benefit of the Secretary's shattered health. Assurance is freely offered in official circles that there is no political significance to the journey.

Despite all these avowals, it is deemed certain that the trip is planned to give the Secretary a personal insight into the Cuban attitude toward the United States. The Constitutional Convention of the island is now in session at Havana. That body has been called upon to suggest the political relations that should exist between the United States and the independent Government of Cuba. The recommendation of the convention must be submitted for approval to the American Government.

It is believed that the mission of Secretary Root on his present trip through Cuba will be to decide on what concessions in the way of insular autonomy may be made by the McKinley Administration.

Mr. Root, so Administration officials say, just now is the most important figure in the Cabinet. He it is, they declare, who holds the President's ear and advises him on all questions of policy, and they do not regard it as strange that Mr. Root should be selected to undertake this expedition.

Mr. Root, accompanied by his son, will leave New York tomorrow for Havana. It is not announced how long they will stay there, but the visit will be brief, as a tour of the principal Cuban cities on the south coast of the island only is planned. Mr. Root will also spend a short time on the Isle of Pines, which has some fame as a health resort. One of the Government steam yachts in Cuban waters will be put in service, and he will do a little fishing from it.

The projected visit of Mr. Root was one of the subjects of discussion at the Cabinet meeting this morning. The President and his advisers in the Cabinet are awaiting with keen interest the report that the Secretary of War will make on Cuban politics.

MARCUS DALY BETTER.

Montana Copper King Said to Have Passed a Good Night.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, who has been ill at the Hotel New Netherlands, and who suffered a relapse last night, was said this afternoon to have passed a good night and to be much better.

The condition of Mr. Daly, who has been ill at the hotel for several weeks, is critical, and it was said at the hotel early this morning that he could not live forty-eight hours longer. He became unconscious yesterday morning at 4 o'clock and it was thought then that he could not live through the day.

Dr. Dillon Brown, the hotel physician, was sent for and the sick man's children—Madge, Mary, Harry, and Marcus Daly, Jr.—were summoned to the bedside. The children stayed with their father through the day and all last night. His brother Patrick was also there through the day, and a priest was sent for.

Mr. Daly revived in the course of the day, but it is said he became unconscious again at midnight.

BURIED UNDER BOULDERS.

Several Men Lose Their Lives by a Cave-in at Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 9.—The South Cumberland sewer on Arch Street caved in at a point thirteen feet deep this morning, burying Harrison Foreman and Nathaniel Rice. Their bodies were recovered two hours later. The accident occurred on the old race track. The men were buried under heavy boulders which formed the base of the track.

The report that six men were buried caused the families of men working on the sewer to aggregate there and make heartrending demonstrations. No other bodies have yet been recovered.

Clear and perfect flooring, \$2 per 100 ft. for the finest home, by F. Libbey & Co.

POTTER ON ARBITRATION

The Episcopal Bishop Before the Industrial Commission.

Testifies to the Belief That Compulsory Adjustment of Differences Between Employers and Employees Will Not Operate Effectively in This Country—Some Other Means.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of New York, appeared before the Industrial Commission this forenoon to present his views upon the subject of arbitration between employers and employees and his opinion upon labor problems in general.

Upon being directed to give his opinion upon the matter of arbitration and in his own way, Bishop Potter narrated his experience as a member of a "Board of Mediation and Conciliation."

He explained that this organization of which he had been a promoter, held no official authority to settle differences between master and man. It was a purely voluntary spirit of philanthropy and good citizenship, and which he was confident had done more to interest the interest affected than a State or Federal Board of Arbitration could have, because the voluntary board was completely divorced from the masses of the marble workers' strike, which he claimed, it settled satisfactorily both to the men and their employers.

The witness said that the first meeting of the board, the marble workers, and their employers held was in Hoboken, N. J., and that it was a very informal of a flavor and character too far to produce the best results. The distances between the people present was too great. He suggested the meeting be held upon their feet, while all eyes were upon them. This was embarrassing to most of the workmen and they were not then at their best. They could not under the formal conditions express themselves as well as as frankly as under conditions to which they were more accustomed.

The next meeting, said Bishop Potter, "was held at my house. The men were encouraged to talk without reserve. We sat around a table, and if it will not shock the Commission, the formal conditions express themselves as well as as frankly as under conditions to which they were more accustomed."

The connection of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation with the strike of the marble workers had taught him, the witness said, several valuable lessons. "One was the lesson of greater respect for the intelligence of workmen. It was supposed that they were not then at their best. They were quick to apprehend the position of others and fair in the statement of their own position. They showed a disposition to be perfectly fair and accurate, though sometimes they unintentionally fell short in the latter particular."

"One thing I observed," said Bishop Potter, "was that the men who were to rule their greater facility of speech, were inclined to press very heavily upon their men when they detected them in one of these inadvertent errors of ignorance. I found it necessary to reprove them for this. One other thing that I observed was that when a workman finds that a concession on his part is necessary, he is willing and quick to make the advance. I know that this is contrary to the belief of many people who are in the habit of the workman is obstinate and that he is dogged in standing up for what he thinks he ought to have and that he is a rule incapable of showing a spirit of compromise."

"One of the great forces which keeps the various classes apart and their relations oftentimes in a state of ignorance and of each other. This is especially true in the case of the so-called higher classes. A large percentage of the fashionable people in New York have no acquaintance with the people who live in the tenements and work in the sweat shops than they do of the condition of the inhabitants of Europe. This is especially true in the case of the so-called higher classes. A large percentage of the fashionable people in New York have no acquaintance with the people who live in the tenements and work in the sweat shops than they do of the condition of the inhabitants of Europe. This is especially true in the case of the so-called higher classes. A large percentage of the fashionable people in New York have no acquaintance with the people who live in the tenements and work in the sweat shops than they do of the condition of the inhabitants of Europe. 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